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Inventors: Richard A. Simon

METHOD OF ORGANIZING DIGITAL IMAGES ON A PAGE

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METHOD OF ORGANIZING DIGITAL IMAGES ON A PAGE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method, system and computer software program for automatically organizing digital on a page that is especially useful when images of various sizes are presented for placement on the page.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Photographic albums provide a way to store, organize, and display pictorial information. Typically this pictorial information corresponds to important life memories of the individual who created the photographic album. These memories can correspond to photographs, and keepsakes and mementos such as, greeting cards, invitations, hand drawn images, etc. Each year an extremely large number of photographs are developed, looked at and stuffed in a drawer or shoebox. Digital images suffer the same fate as their hardcopy cousins except in this case they are "stuffed onto" digital storage devices such as hard drives and CD-ROMS. The individual usually has good intentions of creating a photo album, but never quite gets around to it. This is because the process of creating a photo album is a time consuming, difficult deed that usually provides less than satisfactory results.

Typically the process of creating a photo album is done by either cutting and attaching hardcopy images onto an album page or by scaling, cropping, and inserting digital images into album pages via commercially available imaging software such as Microsoft PictureIt™. One important step in creating an album page is the ability to easily arrange and fit the desired number of digital images on the album page. One way of simplifying the process of arranging digital images is to use templates that have predefined locations for the images. Templates provide an easy way to album images but they are not always efficient in their use of space. With templates the selected images are either proportionately sized or cropped and sized to fit in the selected location in the template. Proportionately sizing the image to fit a template can lead to considerable space being wasted on the album page. The process of cropping an image to fit a template can lead to important pictorial information being cut out of

the image. A further disadvantage to templates is the user can only choose from the available templates. If there are no acceptable templates available, the user is forced to resort to the tedious process of individually scaling, cropping, and placing the images on the page until an acceptable arrangement is found. With the advent of Advanced Photo System, digital scanners, digital cameras, and digital image editing software, digital images can have a multitude of various aspect ratios. This can make the process of arranging images on a page even more challenging. In addition, it is impossible to have templates that can facilitate all the possible combination of images.

The present invention solves many of the problems of the prior art. It provides an easy and efficient way of arranging digital images of various size aspect ratios on an album page. In addition, the current invention provides the user with an easy way to generate a large number of different arrangements of the same images and thus allowing the user to choose a preferred arrangement.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above, and other objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become more apparent from the accompanying detailed description thereof when considered in conjunction with the following drawings.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of organizing a plurality of images in a predetermined page format, comprising the steps of:

grouping the plurality of images into a plurality of different page layouts;

analyzing each of the different page layouts in accordance with a predetermined criteria; and

selecting the page layout based on the predetermined criteria.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a system for organizing a plurality of images in a predetermined format, comprising:

a first computer for composing a plurality of digital images on a page;

a software program such that when loaded on the computer will cause the computer to group the plurality of images into a plurality of different page layouts;

analyzing each of the different page layouts in accordance with a predetermined criteria; and

selecting the page layout based on the predetermined criteria.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer software product for organizing a plurality of images in a predetermined format comprising a computer readable storage medium having a computer program which when loaded into a computer causes the computer to perform the following steps:

grouping the plurality of images into a plurality of different page layouts;

analyzing each of the different page layouts in accordance with a predetermined criteria; and

selecting the page layout based on the predetermined criteria.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of organizing a plurality of images in a predetermined page format, comprising the steps of:

providing a plurality of digital images;

selecting a number of the images for placement on the predetermined format;

grouping the plurality of images into a plurality of different page layouts;

analyzing each of the different page layouts in accordance with a predetermined criteria; and

selecting the page layout based on the predetermined criteria.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig.1 is a schematic diagram of a system for practicing the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a page having a template layout in accordance with the prior art;

Fig. 3 is plan view of a plurality of images for placement on an page;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the page of Fig.2 having the images of Fig. 3 placed thereon;

Fig. 5 flow chart of a method for determining a page layout for a plurality of images in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 6 is plan view of the format of a page on which the images of Fig. 3 are to be placed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart illustrating one of the steps in calculating the page layout method of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is an initial image page layout of the images to be placed on the page;

Fig. 9 is a modified image page layout of Fig. 8 after further manipulation;

Fig. 10 is a modified image page layout of Fig. 9 after yet still further manipulation;

Figs. 11-15 illustrate yet further manipulation that may be made to the image page layout; and

Fig. 16 is flow chart of a method of providing further image page manipulation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the present invention, the term page as used herein is meant to include an album or scrapbook page, poster, soft copy display, or any other format where images are displayed.

FIG. 1 illustrates a system **10** that can be useful in practicing the present invention. The system **10** includes a personal computer PC **12** containing a central processing unit (CPU) that can execute a set of predefined steps in carrying out the method of the present invention. A digital storage media **20** is

also provided in PC **12** for storing digital images. The digital storage media **20** can include different types of devices, such as RAM, ROM, hard and floppy drives, etc. The digital storage media **20** can also be used to store the generated image page. In addition, digital image capture devices such as scanner **28** and digital cameras **30**, which are additional sources of digital images, can also be provided to the computer **12**. It is to be understood that the digital images may be obtained from any source. A user interacts with the computer **12** via input devices **40**, such as a mouse and/or keyboard, and a display monitor **50** that is connected to the computer **12**. The system **10** may also contain a device such as a printer **61** for outputting the image page. Alternatively, the above components do not have to all reside on the host computer **12** but can reside on a server **63** located at a network service provider **64** which can be connected via a communication network **70**. The communication network **70** may comprise the Internet **74** which can be accessed by an individual using an Internet Service Provider (ISP) **76**. The network service provider **64** may also include a customer database **66** for storing information regarding customers and a image storage data base for storing of digital images provided by the customer either by the internet **74** or by any other means. The service provider **64** will be equipped to provide goods and/or services as described herein or any other goods and/or services desired. The remote network service provider may also be accessed by a customer using a retail kiosk or any other appropriate communication device.

Referring to Fig. 2 there is illustrated a prior art, a page **41** that incorporates a template **42** made in accordance with the prior art. The template **42** comprises a plurality of predefined locations **43 – 47** for the placement of images that are used to simplify the process of arranging images on a page. A weakness of using pages with a predefined template becomes very apparent when the images selected to be arranged on the page have very diverse aspect ratios. FIG. 3 shows five images **54, 56, 58, 60,** and **62** that are to be arranged on a page and FIG. 3 shows a page that has predefined locations for the five images. FIG. 4 shows the results of proportionately sizing the images to fit in template **42**. As can be seen, this leads to a considerable amount of space on the page being

squandered. That is, large areas of the page are void of images. In addition the size of the images are substantially reduced when they are sized to fit the location.

FIG. 5 is a schematic flow chart illustrating the method of constructing an image page layout according to the present invention using computer software program made in accordance with the present invention. A plurality of digital images (such as shown by FIG. 3) that can be placed on an image page are stored in a database at step **100**. In the present invention, digital images refers not only to images obtained from photographs, but to digital images obtained from any source, for example but not by way of limitation, digital camera, scanning of a hard copy document, or electronically from another source. The format of a page **80** (see FIG. 6) on which the images **54**, **56**, **58**, **60**, and **62** are to be arranged is selected at step **110** by either specifying the height and width of the page or alternatively the aspect ratio (i.e. width/ height or height/width) of the page can be specified. The digital images to be arranged on the image page are then selected at step **120** either manually, semi-automatically, or automatically from the database where the images are stored. The semi-automatic and automatic selection process, can make use of data, such as time and date, that is recorded along with images and digital image processing techniques, such as image content analysis, to help select relevant images that should appear on a given image page. Optionally, the images **54**, **56**, **58**, **60**, and **62** to be arranged on the page can be normalized at step **130**. Normalizing the images prevents one image from spatially dominating the page layout. This is especially true when one image is much larger or smaller than the rest of the images. A preferred normalization is one in which the images are isotropically scaled so that their shortest dimension (height or width) are all equivalent. The normalized height and width of the images to be arranged on the image page and the format of the image page are passed to the page layout subroutine **140.** The layout subroutine **140** calculates a page layout of the images on the image page **80** and displays **150** the results on display monitor **50**. At this point the user can either accept **160** the image page layout or iterate through the page layout subroutine **140** until an acceptable image page is obtained. When an acceptable image page layout is obtained at step **170**, the image page layout and images may be stored on the host

computer **12**, printed by printer **61**, or transmitted to another site via the network **70** where it can be stored, printed or view by another person.

The job of the page layout subroutine **140** is to fit a given number *n* of images on a given image page to obtain a suitable page layout using a predetermined criteria. In the embodiment illustrated the predetermined criteria comprised fitting the *n* images onto the image page in such a way that minimizes the white space. The white space, which is the area of the image page not covered by an image, is defined by the following relationship:

EQ. #1 White Space = 1.0 - (total image area)/(page area)

Wherein: the total image area is the sum of the area of the individual images to be placed on the page; and

the page area is the area as defined by the height H and Width W allowed for placement of the images. Generally, the page area would be the entire page.

The page layout subroutine **140** may take into account the aesthetic considerations of the image page layout. One important aesthetic consideration is the spatial balance of the images on the page. Spatial balance is a measure of how equally distributed the images are on the image page.

The problem of generating an acceptable image page layout that contains *n* images can be formulated as a combinatorial optimization problem. The most practical way of solving combinatorial optimization problems is to use stochastic algorithms, such as simulated annealing or genetic algorithms. These combinatorial optimization algorithms along with other optimization algorithms are described in Iterative Computer Algorithms with Applications in Engineering: Solving Combinatorial Optimization Problems by Sait, S. M. and Youssef, H., IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, Calif., 1999.

Referring to FIG. 7, there is shown a preferred embodiment of a flow chart for a page layout subroutine **140** for calculating the layout of the images on a page according to the present invention. The subroutine **140** in the embodiment illustrated is automatically executed by a computer software program that is separate or part of a larger software program for executing the method of Fig. 5. It is to be understood that the page layout subroutine **140** may be executed

by a variety of alternative methods and optimization techniques. The height and width of the *n* images to be arranged on the page and the format of the page are passed to the page layout subroutine **140.** A trail page layout **212** is generated that contains all *n* images such that no two images overlap.

In the embodiment illustrated, two useful methods that can each be used for generating non-overlapping placement of the images on a page, are the sequence pair and bounded sliceline grid BSG structures. The sequence pair structure is described in H. Murata, K. Fujiyoshi, S. Nakatake, and Y. Kajitani, "VLSI subroutine placement based on rectangle-packing by the sequence pair," *IEEE Trans. Computer-Aided Design*, vol. 15, pp. 1518-1524, Dec. 1996 and the BSG structure is described in S. Nakatake, K. Fujiyoshi, H. Murata, and Y. Kajitani, "Subroutine placement on BSG-structure and IC layout applications," *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Computer-Aided Design*, pp. 484-491, 1996.

At step **200**, the trail page layout **212** is generated by using one of the above methods to produce a non-overlapping placement of the *n* images on a plane and then isotropically scaling (i.e. the width and height are scaled by the same proportion) each image by the same proportion so as to fit onto the chosen page format. FIG. 8 illustrates a trail page layout **212** that contains the five images shown in FIG. 3. The trail page layout **212** is then scored by at step **210** by a cost (or objective) function. In the preferred embodiment the cost function is equal to the white space as defined by EQ. #1.

The goal of the optimization is to find a page layout that minimizes the cost function. In the preferred embodiment a simulated annealing approach is used to find an optimal page layout. For simulated annealing, a modification or change is made to the current trial page layout **212** to generate a new trial page layout **222** (see Fig. 9) at step **220**. New trail page layout **222** is generated by randomly changing the relative positions of the images in the current trail page layout **212**. The new trail page layout **222** is then scored at step **230** by the cost function. FIG. 9 illustrates the new trial page layout **222** that was generated by randomly perturbing the page layout shown in FIG. 8. From herein the prior trail page layout refers to the trail page layout that was modified to generate the next new trail page layout.

A determination is made as whether to keep the new trail page layout **222** or the prior trail page layout **212** at step **240**. The new trial page layout **222** is accepted if its score is lower than the score of the prior trial page layout **212**. Also, if the score for the new page layout **222** is greater than the score the prior page layout **212**, the new page layout **222** is kept with a defined probability of exp[-(Δscore)/T] where Δscore = (score of new page layout – source of prior page layout). The parameter T is used to adjust the probability of keeping a new page layout. The optimization process is iterated at steps **220**, **230**, **240**, and **250** until the last iteration is obtained. The last iteration can be defined by the total number of iterations or by a number of iterations without an improvement. It is to be understood that any desired criteria may be used for determining when no further iteration is needed or desired.

Optionally, further improvements in the calculated page layout can be made by further scaling the images by different amounts so to further minimize the white space. Once again a simulated annealing approach may be used. A new trail page layout is generated by randomly selecting an image and scaling it by a random factor between a minimum factor *scale1* and a maximum factor *scale2* while respecting the relative positions of the images imposed by the page layout calculated by iterating through steps **220, 230, 240** and **250**. *Scale1* represents the lower scaling limit and *scale2* represents the upper scaling limit. By varying the scale limits *scale1* and *scale2*, page layouts can be generated that possess very different artistic look and feel. A small magnitude difference between the scaling factors *scale1* and *scale2* (e.g. *scale1* = 0.9 and *scale2* = 1.1) ensures that no one image will overwhelm another image on the page. A large magnitude difference between *scale1* and *scale2* can lead to optimized page layouts with very little white space where the images have very diverse sizes. A new page layout **272** is scored and compared to the prior page layout to determine which page layout to keep. Through an iterative process of modifying, scoring, and comparing a new page layout **272** such as shown in FIG. 10 is determined at step **260**. In the new optimum page layout of Fig. 10 was generated by scaling each image in the page layout shown in FIG. 9 by random factors between 0.9 – 1.1.

In a further optionally step **270**, the images in the page layout can be aesthetically balanced. Aesthetic considerations play a role determining what makes a visually appealing page layout to an individual. There are many different artistic looks and feels that a page layout can possess and is very personal. In a preferred embodiment, the images are aesthetically balanced by positioning them on the page so that they are equally distributed on the page with visually appealing borders between each image and the border of the page while still preserving the amount of white space. For example, but not by way of limitation, the images are positioned on the page such that the left and right borders (space) **273, 274** between an image and the next closest image or boundary (peripheral edge) of the page are made equal as shown in FIG. 12. The same is done for the top and bottom borders **275, 277** of the images as shown in FIG. 12. Note that the left/right **273, 274** and bottom/top **275, 277** borders of the images do not necessarily have to be equal. In addition, images that are close to the boundary of the page can be made left and/or right and/or top and/or bottom justified.

Referring to FIG. 16, there is shown a flow chart of an embodiment for spatially balancing the images and equalizing the top/bottom and right/left borders of the images on a page according to the present invention. It is of course understood that the process of equalizing the borders/spaces around an image may be executed by a variety of alternative methods and optimization techniques. The process of generating equal top/bottom and equal left/right borders around each image in the page layout is an iterative process where the vertical and horizontal spacing between the image are determined independently. At step **300**, the *n* images are sorted according to their vertical (y) axis **302** (see Fig. 11). Next at step **310** the bottommost image is set to the current image. The spaces between the closest image or page boundary above and below the current image are determined at step **320**. At step **330**, the current image is moved vertically so that the spaces (borders) between itself and the image or page boundary above and below are equal. At step **340**, the closest image above the current image is set as the new current image. Steps **320, 330, 340** and **350** are repeated until the topmost image has been repositioned. The analogous process is repeated at steps **360, 370, 380, 390, 400** and **410** for the horizontal spacing, as shown by arrow **304** in Fig.

11, between the images. The steps **300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410** and **420** are then iterated until the images have reached their equilibrium position. That occurs when none of images are repositioned through a single iteration of steps **300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400** and **410**. At this point images are spatially balanced and the borders between the images have been equalized.

FIG. 11 illustrates a page layout that was generated by equally distributing the images in the page layout **276** shown in FIG. 10. As shown in FIG. 11 some of the images are either touching each other and do not have white space between them or touching the boundary of the page. To ameliorate this look, the images can be scaled down and centered in their current locations. FIG. 12 illustrates a page layout **278** where the images in FIG. 11 have been scaled down by a factor of 0.95 and centered in their current locations.

To generate a more whimsical or scrapbook look the images can be randomly rotated or rotated in a predetermined pattern. The rotation of the images should be constraint such that the rotated images do not overlap or have a maximum overlap so as not to obscure important detail in the images. For example, no overlapping image which is greater than 10% or that avoids covering the central area of the image. FIG. 13 shows a page layout **280** where the images in page layout shown in FIG. 12 have been randomly rotated between –5 and +5.

It is to be understood that various other modifications may be made. For example, but not by way of limitation, both the placement and scaling of the images can simultaneously be optimized in the calculation of the image page layout. The cost function can be generalized to contain many different goals in determining the page layout. Thus, in a further embodiment, the cost function can also take into account the aesthetic value in the calculation of the image page layout. In yet another embodiment of the invention, the optimization can minimize white space while simultaneously trying to avoid placing any images in a predefined location on the image page. FIG. 14 illustrates a page layout **282** where the five images **54, 56, 58, 60,** and **62** were placed so as not to be in the predefined location **283** represented by the cross hatched region. While in the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 14, the location **283** is in the lower right area.

However, location **283** may be anywhere on the page. For example, but not by way of limitation, location **283** may be in the center of the page with the images surrounding the location **283**. This maybe especially useful when an image or artwork to be placed in the central location is related to the other images. In yet another embodiment, the location of a given image can be constrained to appear in a predefined location on the page layout. In yet another embodiment, the scaling factors used to scale the images can be constrained in such a way as to emphasis a given image relative to the other images. FIG. 15 illustrates a page layout **284** containing the five images **54, 56, 58, 60,** and **62** were the scaling factors were set so as to emphasis image **58** over images **54, 56, 60,** and **62**.

Optimization techniques try to find the global minimum, for example, the image layout that has the lowest possible amount of white space, but they are susceptible to being trapped in a local minimum. Since the process of optimizing the page layout is a random process, different optimal page layouts can be generated each time the same images and page format are run through the page layout subroutine **140**. The system can automatically iterate through the page layout subroutine generating a predefined number of image page layouts. The page layout that has the highest score is then chosen as the preferred page layout. Though it should be noted that the most aesthetically pleasing page layout might not correspond to the page layout that has the minimum amount of white space.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

PARTS LIST

10.	system	160.	accept image
12.	computer	170.	step
20.	digital storage media	200.	step
28.	scanner	210.	step
30.	digital camera	212.	trail page layout
40.	input device	220.	step
41.	page	222.	new trial page layout
42.	template	230.	step
43.	locations	240.	step
44.	locations	250.	step
45.	locations	260.	step
46.	locations	272.	new page layout
47.	locations	273.	left borders
50.	display monitor	274.	right borders
54.	image	275.	bottom borders
56.	image	276.	page layout
58.	image	277	bottom borders
60.	image	278.	page layout
61.	printer	282.	page layout
62.	image	283.	location
63.	server	284.	page layout
64.	network service provider	300.	step
70.	network	302.	axis
80.	page	304.	arrow
100.	step	310.	step
110.	step	320.	step
120.	step	330.	step
130.	step	340.	step
140.	page layout subroutine	350.	step
150.	display	360.	step

370. step	
380. step	
390. step	
400. step	
410. step	
420. step	